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H E A L T H O F B L A C K B U R N

For the Year 1945.

BY

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Cambridge). .

Medical Officer of Health,

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Isolation Hospitals

and Municipal Maternity Home,

School Medical Officer.



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Public Health Department,
Victoria Street,
BLACKBURN.

August, 1946.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for 1945, which is again in abridged form.

The vital statistics for 1945 are less satisfactory than in 1944. The death rate (15.2) exceeds that (14.1) in 1944, and the birth rate declined from 16.7 to 14.4 with resultant natural decrease in population.

The low infantile mortality rate (45) in 1944 was not maintained but rose to one of 60 compared with a rate of 46 per 1,000 live births for England & Wales. The increased infantile mortality rate was due to non-tubercular lung diseases (15 deaths per 1,000 in 1945, 8 in 1944) and to diarrhoea (11 deaths per 1,000 compared with 2 in 1944). There was also a slight increase in the death rate from congenital debility.

In 1944 the maternal mortality rate was satisfactorily low, namely, 1.12 per 1,000 births. The year under review saw this rate rise to one of 3.28, a figure represented by 5 deaths. Three of the deaths were in respect of patients who received all possible care and attention and could not have been prevented. Two deaths occurred as a result of a complete disregard by the women concerned of their own welfare. None of the deaths could be attributed even indirectly to lack of provision by the Authority.

The shortage of nurses occasioned grave difficulties both at Park Lee Hospital and at Springfield. At the former hospital it became necessary to evacuate for a period the tuberculosis pavilion, the patients being sent either to their own homes or to other hospitals. Happily the incidence of infectious disease was very low. Had it been otherwise, staff conditions were - and remain such - that the hospital would have been quite incapable of dealing with the position. Despite the very low

incidence of infection, Blackburn cases had from time to time to be admitted to Preston, Burnley and Bolton hospitals, which are the happy possessors of more single bed wards than are we. Even with the prevailing staff shortage the Hospital could, with comfort, meet average local needs if it possessed a twenty-bedded cubicle ward. The Health Committee is fully alive to this deficiency, which would have been made good had it not been for war conditions.

The Municipal Midwifery Service has continued to function smoothly and actively during the year, the output of the District Nursing Association - who act as the Corporation's agent for the purpose of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936 - being of a high standard both as regards quantity and quality.

In my report for 1944 I stated that the Hospitals Advisory Committee was investigating the orthopaedic requirements of the area. As a result of discussion and negotiation between the Committee and the Accrington Victoria Hospital it has been decided to proceed with the joint appointment of a full-time orthopaedic surgeon for service in Blackburn and Accrington.

Before referring to the extension of the consultant obstetric service I would mention, with regret, the resignation of Dr. A. Lloyd Potter, your Obstetric Consultant, who, although he held office for only a comparatively short period, organised a highly efficient service and earned a high reputation. His departure will be felt, not only by his professional colleagues, but by the many patients who benefited from his skilled and courteous attention. It will be remembered that the terms of his appointment precluded the practice by him of gynaecology, an anomaly which impaired his utility to a considerable degree. In reconsidering the terms of this appointment the Hospital Advisory Committee recommended that gynaecology be practiced by the future holder of the office, their action being subsequently endorsed by the parties concerned with the appointment. The appropriate committee also decided to place the consultant in clinical charge of the obstetric and gynaecological beds at Queen's

Park Hospital. These variations in the terms of a most important appointment will go far towards cleaning up an administrative untidiness to which I referred in last year's report.

Two joint full-time appointments, those of radiologist and pathologist to the voluntary and municipal hospitals, have been amply justified by the subsequent development of the services concerned. In fact the work has increased to such an extent that an assistant radiologist and an assistant pathologist are to be appointed.

The town's hospital services are now developing on sound and rational lines with a complete absence of friction or misunderstanding between the voluntary hospital and local authority. The Advisory Committee has gone far to foster this happy spirit. When the Blackburn Hospitals are transferred as proposed in the Health Bill, the new Hospital Authority will inherit an active and smoothly-running organisation which would have been even more comprehensive but for restrictions which are now no less severe than during the period of active hostilities.

There is an urgent need for extended and ad hoc maternity provision, the availability of a gynaecologist will show the inadequacy of existing inpatient accommodation for diseases of women and the appointment of an orthopaedic surgeon will likewise call for extended bed, physiotherapeutic and allied resources. Unless, however, there is a substantial improvement in the recruitment of nurses our activities will be restricted rather than extended.

There was an increase in the percentage of children immunised against diphtheria, 88% (84% in 1944) of those between the ages of 5 - 15 and 46% (40% in 1944) of those under the age of 5 having now received protective treatment. Diphtheria - a widely prevalent disease in the Borough until immunisation was actively practiced - whilst not yet a rarity, no longer presents an administrative problem. Only 32 notifications were received during 1945, and there were no deaths. Even this small number of diphtheria cases represents a

serious waste both of health and of hospital resources.

In the report for 1944 I referred with satisfaction to the arrangements made with the County for the treatment of tuberculosis. The optimism then expressed has been amply justified by the smooth and efficient working of the scheme in the year under review. You need have no misgivings as to the wisdom of deciding upon a merger with the County.

Mention should be made of the increasingly rapid deterioration of much property in the town. As a result of shortage of both labour and material, property which pre-war was classed as "middle-aged" has now reached a stage of obsolescence, much of the then obsolescent is now worn-out and those dwellings which, pre-war, were earmarked for slum clearance have reached a stage of dilapidation. In consequence large areas of property now call for clearance, and one will welcome instructions to submit and to implement proposals to that end.

It is again my privilege to record the support and encouragement which you have accorded me during the year under review and to express my appreciation of the ungrudging service given by a much depleted staff. My best thanks are due to you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen for your assistance and also to my associates in the Health Department, for their friendly and efficient co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. T. THIERENS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

1945.

Area (in Acres)	8,080	
Population (estimated Civil) 1945	102,590	
Rateable Value	£ 749,870	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£ 2,961	
Rate in £ (Excluding Water) 1945-1946	14/6d.	+
Gross Expenditure on Health Social Services	£ 110,304	+
Income on Health Social Services	£ 57,141	*
Net Expenditure on Health Social Services	£ 53,163	

+ Subject to 2½% discount for early payment,
making a net rate of 14/2d.

* This sum does not include any money received
through the Block Grant.

Birth Rate	14.4
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Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of,
child birth, from:-

Sepsis	0)	0.00	per 1,000 births and stillbirths.
Other Causes	5)	3.28	" " " " "

Still Births	42
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Rate per 1,000 total births	27.6
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Death-Rate	15.2
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Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate	57.8
Illegitimate	89.3
All infants	60.2

Death-rate from Measles (all ages)	0.01
" " " Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.00
" " " Diarrhoea (under two years of age per 1,000 births)	10.82
" " " Cancer (all ages)	2.34

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1945.

Ward.	Estimated Civilian Population 1945.	Birth Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.	Death-rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea.	Death-rate from Diarrhoea.	Death-rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Death-rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
St. Stephen's	11049	17.3	154	13.9	36	0.00	0.09	2.89	0.27	0.09
Trinity	6709	10.8	101	15.0	41	0.14	0.00	3.87	0.59	0.14
St. Michael's	7181	15.4	128	17.8	72	0.00	0.13	2.92	0.83	0.27
St. John's	5448	15.2	79	14.5	72	0.00	0.18	2.75	0.55	0.00
St. Silas'	7612	11.4	140	18.3	34	0.00	0.13	3.15	0.65	0.00 (6)
St. Paul's	7458	15.4	111	14.8	95	0.13	0.26	3.21	0.26	0.00
St. Peter's	5201	13.4	85	16.3	114	0.00	0.57	4.42	0.76	0.00
St. Mary's	4308	10.9	60	13.9	85	0.00	0.46	2.55	0.46	0.00
St. Matthew's	7161	13.9	114	15.9	70	0.14	0.41	1.81	0.97	0.13
St. Thomas'	9408	13.1	129	13.7	72	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.31	0.00
Perk	7571	16.9	115	15.1	80	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.39	0.00
St. Luke's	6125	16.0	77	12.5	30	0.00	0.32	3.59	0.48	0.00
St. Mark's	8341	12.2	118	14.1	49	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.60	0.00
St. Andrew's	9018	16.4	152	16.8	33	0.00	0.11	3.10	0.22	0.11
	102590	14.4	1563	15.2	60	0.02	0.16	2.93	0.50	0.05

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.WATER SUPPLY.

Work is in progress on the erection of plant, both to sterilise all water coming from the Bowland Gathering Grounds through the 30 inch main and to counteract the plumbo-solvency. Chlorine treatment is applied at all Reservoir Outlets.

Bacteriological examination of both raw water entering the Reservoirs and of water leaving the Reservoirs after treatment with chlorine are made each week, and it was on the rarest occasions only that water leaving the reservoirs was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Monthly samples of water were chemically examined during the year and gave "Action on Lead (24 hours)" figures ranging from 0.08 minimum to 0.40 maximum. The average "Action on Lead" figure was 0.17.

Not more than thirty-five houses in the Borough are without a pipe supply. No stand-pipes are in use.

HOUSING.

Total Number of dwelling-houses inspected	2,088
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Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
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Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority	1,199
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Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	347
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -	
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(a) By Owners	125
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(b) By local authority in default of owners	37
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Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	166
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
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(a) By Owners	101
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(b) By local authority in default of owners	-
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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES (Continued).NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Dwelling-houses	1,887	Drains	263
Bakehouses	14	Water Closets	189
Dairies, Cowsheds		Pail Closets	2
& Milkshops	15	Offensive Trades	50
Factories and Workshops	62	Common Lodging Houses	11
		Other Premises etc.	122

The total number of visits paid by the Sanitary Inspectors was 14,386.

At the end of the year action was pending or work actually in progress in respect of premises upon whose owners informal (574) and formal (244) notices had been served.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 24 premises registered for the carrying out of offensive trades.

Four premises, registered for bone-dealing and processing, are not now used as such owing to the Government's centralisation scheme.

INFESTATION.

During the year ended 31st December, 1945, the following work disinfection was carried out:-

Premises disinfested for bug or flea infestation -

Dwellings	64
Other premises	7

Treatment of scabies -

No. of patients	246
No. of baths	433

Persons cleansed	3
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RODENT CONTROL.

No. of premises surveyed:	Dwelling-houses	223
	Business premises	203
	Others	26
No. of premises found to be infested:	Dwelling-houses	103
	Business premises	63
	Others	20
No. of premises not infested:	Dwelling-houses	120
	Business premises	141
	Others	5

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES (Continued).RODENT CONTROL (Continued).

No. of premises treated:	Dwelling-houses	165 - including 62 premises test-baited.
	Business premises	94 - including 31 premises test-baited.
	Others	25 - including 5 premises test-baited.

Estimated Kill:	Rats	1,154
	Mice	466

Total No. of visits made for the purpose of disinfection:	1,757
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Rivers.

River Blakewater,	1 treatment, test-baited and treated -	Estimated Kill - 203.
River Darwen,	3 treatments, test-baited and treated -	Estimated Kill - 458.
Leeds and Liverpool Canal,	2 treatments, test-baited and treated -	Estimated Kill - 760.

SCABIES.

During the early part of the year males were treated at the Throstle Street disinfecting station and females at Cedar Street First Aid Post (closed August, 1945).

As this arrangement had never proved satisfactory, a room at Blakey Moor Baths was specially reconstructed as a Bathing Station for both sexes. Between the closing of the Cedar Street First Aid Post and the opening of the Blakey Moor premises there was a hiatus of some five to six months which led to a reduction in the number of patients treated, 246 in 1945 as compared with 559 in 1944.

Careful watch is kept for infestation of school children. Cases found are treated at Blakey Moor, and members of their family are invited to attend for precautionary treatment.

Local general practitioners co-operate well in referring for treatment cases which they meet.

FOOD SUPPLY.MILK.

One hundred and ninety-one samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, of which eight were found not to be genuine. In addition, 1,007 samples were examined for the presence of dirt.

The average composition of samples of milk was 3.53% of fat and 8.87% of other solids.

The Clean Milk Competition again attracted a large number of entries. Samples submitted to bacteriological and chemical examination indicated satisfactory methods of production, and visits paid to farm premises proved the care and attention which the farmers are paying to milk production.

OTHER FOODS.

Two hundred samples of other foods and drugs were sent for analysis and seventeen were found to be adulterated. Appropriate steps were taken in each of the latter cases.

MEAT AND FISH.(a) Cattle Market.

Approximate number of animals exposed for sale:

9,996 Cattle,	5,908 Calves,
10,881 Sheep,	1,656 Pigs.

(b) Public Abattoir.

The number of animals slaughtered was 36,061 and was made up as follows:

8,357 Beasts,	5,301 Calves,
21,501 Sheep,	902 Pigs.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty-two animals showed signs of tuberculosis and 267 carcasses were totally rejected. Three hundred and seventy-seven carcasses were rejected for diseases, etc. other than tuberculosis.

(c) Other foodstuffs destroyed.

Boxes of fish,	81½ and 1,316 lbs. loose.
Various tinned goods,	7,616
Preserved meats, Bacon, etc.	153½ lbs.
Miscellaneous items - Cereals etc.	253 lbs.
Offals,	6 bags.
Fruit & Vegetables,	104 cwt.

FOOD SUPPLY (Continued).

MEAT AND FISH (Continued).

(d) Visits.

Four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight visits were paid to butchers' shops, etc. during the year.

FERTILIZERS AND FLOODING STOPPED.

Twelve samples were taken, four of which did not conform to the Statutory Statement. Appropriate steps were taken in the latter cases.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

During the year, 224 visits were paid to food preparing premises and methods employed were found to be satisfactory.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.VACCINATION.

Of the 1,974 births registered, 670 children only were successfully vaccinated. The number of exemptions was 1,127.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

Three hundred and eighty-one cases of infectious disease were admitted to the Hospital. There were 5 deaths. The average number of hospital patient-days was 28.2, and the average number of beds occupied by cases other than of tuberculosis was 29.5.

All cases (32) of DIPHTHERIA notified were removed to hospital. Two cases from out of the Borough were also admitted. There were no deaths.

SCARLET FEVER cases were again of a mild type. Of 399 cases notified, 254 were admitted to hospital, practically all the removals being of patients whose home circumstances did not permit of efficient isolation and/or nursing care. Of cases admitted as Scarlet Fever, two deaths occurred, one of which (an extra-Borough patient) was not affected with Scarlet Fever, but with Lobar Pneumonia.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER. Eleven cases (one out-of-Borough patient) were admitted as suffering from this disease. In 7 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. There were 3 deaths amongst the admissions - two from tubercular meningitis and one from epidemic encephalitis.

DYSENTERY. During the year 59 cases of dysentery were notified eleven of which resided out of the Borough. Fourteen cases were admitted to hospital, all being of a mild type - the majority due to B. Sonne.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued).

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Number residing outside Borough.	Total Deaths.	Number of Cases admitted.	Number residing outside Borough.	Proved to be other diseases.	Total Deaths.	Deaths of patients residing outside Borough.
Diphtheria	32	-	-	34	2	11	-	-
Scarlet Fever	399	7	-	289	36	7	2	11
Erysipelas	18	1	1	3	1	1	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	22	8	-	3	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	23	3	-	6	-	-	-	-
Measles	306	-	2	7	2	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	93	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	76	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	10	-	5	11	-	7	3	-
Other Diseases	63	1	-	27	1	8	-	-
	1042	20	9	381	42	36	5	1

In addition to the above, 65 cases of TUBERCULOSIS were treated, of which number 11 died.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria were the same as in previous years.

During 1945, 2,518 under the age of 15 received an immunising course for the first time; of this number 1,419 were under the age of 5.

At the end of the year only 46% of the pre-school child population had been immunised, a figure too low for safety. Efforts are being made to raise this figure, as immunisation of children under five is even more important than of the school child, Diphtheria being most deadly in the first five years of life.

During 1945, every effort has been made to maintain the high state of protection in older children who are apt to lose their immunity after the passage of some years. An appeal was therefore made to those who were immunised more than five years ago to be re-immunised, and 287 children were so treated during the last six months of the year.

Persons inoculated each year from 1936 to 1945.

Age in years on 31st December of corresponding year.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1	18	9	36	3	4	284	543	762	667	930
2	16	4	20	18	6	205	306	187	145	136
3	38	22	56	31	12	296	330	174	57	76
4	76	25	99	34	8	418	382	212	101	117
5	114	53	160	44	2	599	256	215	106	160
6	118	24	140	47	2	583	168	187	100	130
7	67	23	161	44	3	503	127	115	78	125
8	39	18	117	42	2	500	97	128	71	120
9	44	15	109	20	3	550	87	118	79	113
10	27	12	84	27	1	484	73	99	71	127
11	5	17	98	15	1	462	47	58	31	113
12	6	10	53	1	2	536	26	33	24	159
13	1	13	66	1	2	399	20	36	33	148
14	4	5	5	-	-	96	-	11	5	64
15 +	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	523	250	1204	327	48	6031	2462	2335	1571	2518

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

During the year 1945, the Administration of the Tuberculosis Scheme has proceeded smoothly.

Regular sessions were held at the Blackburn Dispensary for the diagnosis and treatment of patients. Monthly reports showing the work done through the dispensary were forwarded to me during the year.

The number of patients admitted to sanatoria and hospitals was 167, 160 were discharged and 22 died in the institutions; at the end of the year, 43 patients were still undergoing treatment. In addition, 11 service cases were admitted to and discharged from sanatoria and hospitals, and one was still in hospital at the end of 1945.

Owing to the reduced nursing staff it was found necessary at the end of the year to close the pulmonary ward at the Park Lee Hospital for a short period. Of the 28 patients in residence at the time, 24 were returned to their homes and 4 transferred to pulmonary hospitals.

Patients suffering from non-tuberculous chest conditions were treated at the Chest Centre, Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool, 5 being admitted and 3 discharged.

The number of tuberculous pensioners on the dispensary register at the end of the year was 59 as against 42 for the previous year.

The number of cases on the dispensary register on the 31st December, 1945, was:-

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Adults	- males	208	18	226
	- females	119	21	140
Children	- males	7	35	42
	- females	4	12	16
		<u>338</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>424</u>

There were on the notification register the following cases:-

		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
Adults	- males	207	25	232
	- females	138	29	167
Children	- males	5	22	27
	- females	7	21	28
		<u>357</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>454</u>

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME (Continued).

Attached are the under-mentioned tables relating to the year 1945:

Return of the work of the Blackburn Dispensary (summary of quarterly returns to the Ministry of Health).
Summary of notifications (copy of return to Ministry of Health).

Admissions to and discharges from sanatoria and hospitals.
Details of work carried out at County sanatoria and hospitals.
Standard treatment allowances.

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A - (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on Dispensary Register on the 1st January, 1945.	218	143	13	8	21	33	45	17	239	176	58	25	498
(2) Transfers from other Authorities during the year.	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	-	3	9
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the year.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
B - Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year:													
(1) Class T.B.Minus	24	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	8	-	1	33
(2) Class T.B.Plus	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	30
(3) Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	8	4	3	7	8	4	3	7	22
C - Number of cases included in A and B written off the Dispensary Register during the year as:													
(1) Recovered	25	27	4	5	6	13	11	11	31	40	15	16	102
(2) Dead (all causes)	17	11	1	-	-	-	1	-	17	11	2	-	30
(3) Removed to other Areas	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	8	-	1	1	10
(4) For other reasons	10	8	1	-	2	3	1	2	12	11	1	3	27
D - Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register on 31st December, 1945:	208	119	7	4	18	21	35	12	226	140	42	16	424

TUBERCULOIS SCHEME (Continued).

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I. Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January 1945, to the 31st December 1945, in the County Borough of Blackburn.

Age Periods	Formal Notifications												Total Noti- fica- tions
	Number of primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total all ages.	
Pulmonary Males			1			7	8	9	12	16	1	54	107
Pulmonary Females					2	11	7	4	1	2		27	
Non-Pulmonary Males			1	2	1	3	4	1				12	
Non-Pulmonary Females	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	2			1	14	
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	

Part II. SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males							2		1	2	3	8
Pulmonary Females			1			2	3	2	2	1	4	15
Non-Pulmonary Males			1			1						2
Non-Pulmonary Females	1	1	1		1							4
Total												29

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained should be stated below:

Sources of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary
(From Local Registrars	10	5
Death Returns (Transferable deaths from		
(Registrar General	4	
Posthumous notifications	2	
"Transfers" from other areas (other than		
transferable deaths)	7	1
Other sources, if any (specify)		
Total	23	6

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME (Continued).

BLACKBURN patients admitted to and discharged from sanatoria
and hospitals during the year 1945.

Institution	In Inst- itution on 1.1.45.	Admitted	Discharged	Died in Insti- tution	In Inst itution 31.12.4
<u>PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Aitken Sanatorium	-	3	2	-	1
Barrowmore Sanatorium	2	-	2	-	-
Elswick Sanatorium	6	10	12	1	3
Halifax Sanatorium	1	1	2	-	-
High Carley Sanatorium	2	6	4	-	4
Springfield Sanatorium	-	2	2	-	-
Westmorland Sanatorium	6	4	7	-	3
Brinscall Pulmonary Hospital	-	7	1	5	1
Chadderton Pulmonary Hospital	1	-	1	-	-
Heath Charnock Pulmonary Hospital	1	9	4	-	6
Peel Hall Pulmonary Hospital	-	2	1	1	-
Rufford Pulmonary Hospital	3	3	5	-	1
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	2	4	4	-	2
Wolstenholme Pulmonary Hospital	-	2	1	1	-
Wrightington Hospital	4	12	8	2	6
Fall Birch Hospital	-	2	2	-	-
Park Lee Hospital	19	42	51	10	-
Blackburn Royal Infirmary	-	2	2	-	-
Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital	-	1	1	-	-
Pulmonary Total	47	112	112	20	27
<u>OBSERVATION CASES - PULMONARY.</u>					
Aitken Sanatorium	1	-	1	-	-
Elswick Sanatorium	1	4	3	-	2
High Carley Sanatorium	-	4	4	-	-
Westmorland Sanatorium	-	1	1	-	-
Brinscall Pulmonary Hospital	-	3	3	-	-
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	-	3	2	-	1
Park Lee Hospital	-	5	5	-	-
Observation Total	2	20	19	-	3
<u>OBSERVATION CASES - NON-PULMONARY.</u>					
Blackburn Royal Infirmary	-	2	2	-	-
Wrightington Hospital	2	7	8	-	1
Observation Total	2	9	10	-	1
<u>NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.</u>					
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe	1	-	-	-	1
St. Nicholas Orthopaedic Hospital,	1	-	-	1	-
Wrightington Hospital, (Pyrford	5	17	10	1	11
Blackburn Royal Infirmary	-	9	9	-	-
Non-Pulmonary Total	7	26	19	2	12
<u>EVACUEES.</u>					
Wilkinson Sanatorium	1	-	1	-	-
<u>BELGIAN PATIENT.</u>					
Barrowmore Sanatorium	1	-	1	-	-
<u>MILITARY CASES.</u>					
Park Lee Hospital	1	7	8	-	-
Peel Hall Pulmonary Hospital	-	1	1	-	-
Springfield Sanatorium	-	1	1	-	-
Withnell Pulmonary Hospital	-	1	1	-	-
High Carley Sanatorium	-	1	-	-	1
<u>NON-TUBERCULOUS CHEST CONDITIONS.</u>					
Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool	-	5	3	-	2

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME (Continued).

Details of work carried out at COUNTY SANATORIA AND HOSPITAL
in respect of BLACKBURN patients during the year 1945.

Artificial pneumothorax - Inductions, Refills,	15 287
Thoracoscopy examinations,	2
Thoracoscopy and Division of Adhesions,	4
Phrenic crush,	1
Thoracoplasty operations,	9
Bronchoscopy examinations,	1
Aspirations - Chest, Abscesses,	20 22
Throat Examinations,	14
Mantoux tests,	15
Blood sedimentation tests,	127
Lipiodol injections,	1
X-Ray work - Screen examinations, Skiagrams,	260 125
Sputum examinations - Positive, Negative,	53 80
Cultures - Sputum - Positive, Negative,	1 2
Other specimens - Positive, Negative,	1 4

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME (Continued).MEMO. 266/T. MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR PATIENTS AND DEPENDENTS.

Number of individual patients receiving allowances of one kind or another, or in combination, on 31st December, 1944... 21.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1945 the following applications were dealt with:-

<u>Applications received.</u>	<u>Maintenance Allowances.</u>	<u>Discretionary Allowances.</u>	<u>Special Payments.</u>
Eligible and assessment made	33	6	3
Ineligible according to conditions of Memo. 266/T of Ministry of Health	13	8	2
	<u>46</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>

Average grant per week per eligible applicant:

Maintenance Allowances	£1. 5. 3d.
Discretionary Allowances,	2. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.
Special Payments,	9. 0d.

Number of patients transferred from Public Assistance Out-Relief to Tuberculosis Maintenance Allowances... 2.

Gross amount of allowances payable weekly to patients on 31st December, 1945, £53.16. 3d.

Number of patients who have received maintenance allowances during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1945:-

Maintenance Allowances,	54.
Discretionary Allowances,	10.
Special Payments,	3.

Number of individual patients receiving allowances of one kind or another, or in combination, on 31st December, 1945... 32.

Amount paid during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1945:-

Maintenance Allowances,	£2,248.14.9d.
Discretionary Allowances,	37.19.8d.
Special Payments,	12. 9.5d.

TOTAL payments during 1945 (excluding refunds and transfers to P.A.C.), £2,299. 3.10d.

The administration of the Government Scheme of allowances is working smoothly and on much the same lines as in the Administrative County. The records of applicants for allowances are kept by the County Council, who now also make the assessment. For convenience, however, payment is still made to patients by the Borough Treasurer of Blackburn.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Appended are particulars of cases treated under the Council's scheme during 1945:-

<u>Royal Infirmary.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
New cases - Venereal	161	112	273
- Non-Venereal	72	75	147
Discharged Cured	122	129	251
Ceased to attend	52	45	97
Transferred to other Centres	44	28	72
Attendances			12420
In-patient treatment	43	46	89

Health Department.

New cases - Venereal	42	42
- Non-Venereal	95	95
Discharged Cured	79	79
Ceased to attend	16	16
Transferred to other Centres	20	20
Attendances		1304
In-patient treatment		-

All defaulters are followed up! The procedure in recent cases of infection is that letters are sent to defaulting patients within two weeks of their last attendance. In chronic cases, three letters are sent at monthly intervals.

If the defaulter offers a paltry excuse for non-attendance a personal letter is sent by the Venereologist stressing the importance of continuing treatment.

REGULATION 33B.

Eighteen contacts were notified during the year and twelve were traced, eight of whom were already under treatment.

Two "Forms 1" were received in respect of three contacts (all women), none of whom were under treatment. As they failed to present themselves for examination following persuasion, they were all served with "Form 2" and attended for the necessary examination. One of these cases absconded before the examination had been completed, was apprehended in Preston and fined £1.0.0d by the Blackburn Borough Justices, when she promised to attend for completion of examination. This she failed to do, again absconded and was subsequently traced to the area of another authority where she was brought under treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

One hundred and ninety-two sessions were held, at which 812 cases made 3,329 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Forty-four sessions were held, and 64 cases made 131 attendances. Forty-two cases were abnormal.

MIDWIVES.

Eighty midwives notified their intention to practice during the year. Two hundred and ten medical aid forms were received.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

During the year the Municipal Midwifery Service dealt with 353 midwifery cases and 88 maternity cases. Ante-natal visits to patients' homes numbered 1,452, and there were 5,807 visits to midwifery cases and 1,615 visits to maternity cases. Two thousand two hundred and forty-nine visits were made at the Ante-Natal Clinic and at the Nurses' Home by 638 patients.

SPRINGFIELD MATERNITY HOME.

Four hundred and eleven cases were admitted, and the average duration of stay was fourteen days. Three hundred and ninety-one cases were delivered, 181 by the staff and 210 by doctors. There were no maternal deaths. There were 9 stillbirths and 6 babies died within 10 days.

Seventy-two ante-natal clinic sessions were held and 2,164 attendances were made (364 first visits and 1,800 re-attendances). Twelve cases were admitted for ante-natal treatment.

QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL.

One thousand three hundred and thirty-nine maternity cases were admitted during the year and the average duration of stay was 12.9 days. One thousand one hundred and twenty-two cases were delivered, 958 by midwives and 164 by doctors. There were two maternal deaths.

There were 40 stillbirths and 27 babies died within ten days of birth.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Continued).PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Twenty-two cases were notified, 8 of which resided in the Borough. Eighteen cases occurred in institutions. None of the 8 cases died.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were five maternal deaths during the year, two of which (cases 1 and 2) were preventable and attributable to the mothers themselves.

Case 1. "Septic endometritis following removal of placenta and due to lack of attention."

This case had made no arrangements for the confinement which terminated at the 40th week. The district nurse, called one hour after the birth, summoned medical aid on account of haemorrhage and retained placenta. The case was transferred to Hospital where the placenta was manually removed. Despite all care the patient developed endometritis and died six days after delivery.

Case 11. "Acute streptococcal septicaemia following a septic endometritis following abortion with insufficient evidence to show how the abortion was set up."

No ante-natal care, admitted to hospital on account of haemorrhage and in a shocked condition. Incomplete abortion was diagnosed and the patient died the day following admission.

Case 111. "(1) Acute uraemia; (2) chronic nephritis; (3) Toxaemia of pregnancy."

Patient received adequate care throughout her pregnancy and lying-in. Three weeks after confinement she developed uraemic symptoms, was admitted to hospital where she died eight days after admission.

Case 1V. "Cerebral embolism."

Adequate care throughout. Cerebral embolism and death 14 days after confinement.

Case V. "Acute yellow atrophy of the liver following pregnancy."

Death occurred almost four months after confinement.

Deaths 111, 1V and V were not preventable.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Continued).STILLBIRTHS.

Sixty-four cases of stillbirth were notified, 46 of which were Borough cases and 18 out of the Borough.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

Fifty-two infants died within two months of birth.

PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 78 premature births during the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year there were 89 deaths of infants under one year of age. This figure gives an infantile mortality rate of 60 per 1,000 live births registered.

OPHTHALMIC NEONATORUM.

Twenty-three cases were notified during the year three of which resided outside the Borough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There were 35,687 attendances and 6,464 consultations with doctors.

Expectant mothers made 591 attendances.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Surgeons held 51 sessions for Maternity cases at which 122 mothers and 21 children were treated.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors made a total of 16,342 visits during the year and assisted at 1,613 clinics.

SUPPLY OF MILK FREE OR AT LESS THAN COST PRICE.

Seventy-nine new cases were dealt with during the year, and there were 42 cases on the books at the end of the year. A total of 51,067 lbs. of dried milk was supplied during the period under review.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

Two new cases were notified during the year. Two cases removed from the Borough, five returned to their parents or relatives and three were adopted. Five cases remained on the register at the end of the year. All the children are satisfactorily housed and cared for.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Continued). 92NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.

No new Nursing or Maternity Homes were opened during the year.

CHILD MINDERS.

The arrangements made, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, for the registration of women suitable as "child minders" for the care of young children of women engaged on work of national importance, has been continued during the year.

During the year, 151 applications were forwarded to the Local Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service as being suitable for the work after their home environment had been investigated by the Health Visitors. Two hundred and fifty-one women were taken off the register, having commenced work or for other reasons, leaving 361 on the register at the end of the year. The number of children nursed by "child minders" is 340.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Prematures born in hospital are there retained until their physical condition is such that the mother, with the assistance of the Health Visitors and other resources of the Health Department, might reasonably be expected to rear the children at home.

During the year 78 premature births were brought to the notice of the department; of that number 11 died, all within seven days of birth.

Special oversight of premature children, who are nursed at home, is exercised by the health visiting staff. Electric blankets, hot water bottles, additional clothing, etc., are available as required.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

There have been no changes in the arrangements for the care of illegitimate children and these are set out in last year's report.

During the year there were 111 illegitimate births registered, of which number 12 died. All the mothers received ante-natal care either at Clinics provided by the Council, from private doctors or from Midwives.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (Continued).

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Continued).

Nine have been legally adopted and two died. All the children are followed up as routine child welfare cases.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

During the year 43 children were adopted by Blackburn residents. Prior to the adoption orders being made, full enquiries are made as to the home circumstances of the prospective adoptors.

WAR TIME NURSERIES.

The arrangements are as set out in the Report for 1943.

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